The Courier.

N°. 467. *FRIDAY, September 19, 1794.* [Vol. X.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

Fort St. George, November 11th, 1785.

IT has been reſolved, that all Advertiſements which appear under the Official Signature *of either of the* Secretaries *of this* Government, *or of any other Officers of Government, properly authoriſed to publiſh them in the MADRAS COURIER, are meant, and muſt be deemed to convey official and ſufficient Notification of the Board's Ordes and Reſolutions, in the ſame Manner as if they were particularly ſpecified to any Servant of the ompany, or others, to whom ſuch Orders and Reſolutions have a Reference.*

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

THE *following extract of a General Letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated 23d April, 1794, is publiſhed for the information and guidance of their Servants upon this eſtabliſhment.*

By order of the Hon. the Preſident in Council.

J. WEBBE. Act. Secretary.

Fort St. George: 6th September, 1794.

EXTRACT of a General Letter from England, dated 23d April, 1794.

Para. VI. By the act paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament for the renewal of the Company's excluſive Trade, "Sec. 70," no Perſon who ſhall have held any Civil or Military ſtation, whatever, in India, in the ſervice of the Company under the rank of a Member of Council, or Commander in Chief of the Forces, and who having departed from India, by leave of the Governor General in Council, or Governor in Council ſhall not return to India, within the ſpace of five years next after ſuch departure, ſhall be entitled to any rank or reſtoration of office, or be capable of again ſerving in India, either in the European or Native Corps of Troops, or in the Civil line, of the Company's Service, except in the caſes therein mentioned; you will therefore be particularly careful to advice of the time of their departure from India, as well as of the permiſſion you may in future grant to any of our Civil or Military Servants, to return to England, in order that the directions in the ſaid act may be duly obſerved.

(A true Extract.) *J. WEBBE. Act. Sec.*

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

THE *following Extract of a Letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated 19th February, 1794, is publiſhed for general information.*

By order of the Hon. the Preſident in Council.

J. WEBBE. Act. Sec.

Fort St. George: 6th September, 1794.

EXTRACT of a General Letter from England, dated 19th February, 1794.

Para. II. We have reſolved that the Tonnage of Indigo, brought home in the Company's ſhips arrived laſt Seaſon, and which ſhall hereafter arrive, be reckoned by Meaſurement, this Reſolution is to be publiſhed at your Preſidency, for information of all Perſons concerned in the Exportation of Indigo from thence.

(True Extract) *J. WEBBE. Act. Sec.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Honorable the Court of Directors have reſolved that the Tonnage of Indigo brought home in the Company's Ships arrived laſt Seaſon, and alſo, what ſhall hereafter arrive, be reckoned by Meaſurement.

By Order of the Preſident and Members of the Board of Trade.

T. CHASE, Secretary.

Fort St. George: 8th September, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Wedneſday next the 24th inſtant, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, will be ſold by Public Outcry at the Sea Gate, the undermentioned Articles, belonging to the Honourable Company.

Bengal Ghee, 88 Caſks,
Salt Fiſh, 1,37,541,

Conditions of the Sale:—The Purchaſer to pay down immediately 15 per cent. of the purchaſe money as a depoſite, the remainder to be paid on delivery of the Articles, and in caſe the Articles ſold, are not taken away from the Honourable Company's Stores, within fifteen days after the day of the ſale, the depoſit money to be forfeited, and the Articles reſold by Public Sale, and the loſs, if any, to be made good by the firſt Purchaſer.

Samples of the Articles above mentioned to be ſeen at the Garriſon Storekeeper's Office, the Fort Square.

J. GREENHILL.
Gar. Storekeeper.

Fort St. George 16th. Sept. 1794.

CIVIL FUND.

NOTICE is hereby given, that ſealed Propoſals will be received by the Secretary to the Civil Fund, on or before Monday the 22d inſtant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purchaſe of one or both of the following Promiſſory Notes of this Government.

1 Dated 1ſt October, 1793, at 6 per cent. - - - 23,500

1 Dated 3d June, 1794, at do. 1,309 13 61

Each Propoſal to ſpecify the premium that will be given on Principal and Intereſt, and to be endorſed.

"PROPOSALS for the purchaſe of PROMISSORY NOTES."

By Order of the Truſtees.

CECIL SMITH, Sec.

Fort St. George: September 17th, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application was this day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honourable the Mayor's Court at Madraſpatam, for Letters of Adminiſtration of the Goods, Chattles, and credits of George Stewart, late of Madras, Mariner, decaſed, inteſtate, to be granted to the Hon. Leviſon Granville Keith Murray, as the late Conſtituted Attorney and friend of the ſaid deceaſed.

JOHN WHITE,
Proctor.

Fort St. George, September 16th, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application was this day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court for Letters of Adminiſtration to the Eſtate and Effects of Goverdana Doſs, Greedara Doſs, Deceaſed, to be granted to Pooroofotama Doſs, as Son and Heir, to the ſaid deceaſed.

G. P. COOK, Proctor.

Fort St. George: 17th Sept. 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOtice is hereby given, that an application was this day made before the King's Ordinary, in the Honourable the Mayor's Court, for Letters of Adminiſtration to the Eſtate and Effects of Vullapah Soondra Girderdoſs, deceaſed, to be granted to Balakiſtna Doſs Girderdoſs, as Son and Heir to the ſaid deceaſed.

J. S. HALL, Proctor.

Fort St. George: Sept. 16, 1794.

TONTINE.

THE Committee of the Tontine have 5000 Pagodas to lend, on approved Security, the terms will be moderate, apply to,

JOHN HUNTER, Sec.

Madras, 18th Sept. 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LIEUTENANT Darley, Adminiſtrator to the Eſtate of the late Aſſiſtant Surgeon Brydon, requeſts that thoſe Gentlemen, who have not yet ſettled their accounts, will be pleaſed to grant him Bills on their Agents at Madras, for the amount of what they owe to the Eſtate, on or before the 1ſt of November next. It is alſo requeſted that all who have demands on the Eſtate will be pleaſed to ſend them directed to Lieut. Darley at Timiricottah, by the above mentioned time, as none will be attended to after that period.

Madras, 8th September, 1794.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS TO LIEUT. COLEBROOKE'S VIEWS,

IN THE MYSORE COUNTRY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Views are ready for delivery at Mr. Cockburn's Rooms in the Fort.

Thoſe Subſcribers who paid the full Subſcription will be pleaſed to ſend Liuet. Colebrooke's receipt or that of his Agents and an authority to their Agents, to grant a receipt for the Views.

The Subſcribers who have paid only half Subſcription will be pleaſed to ſend the receipt of Lieut. Colebrooke or his Agent. An order for the payment of the other half, and an authority to their Agents to grant a receipt for the Views.

Fort St. George: 5th September, 1794.

MR. WATERS.

BEGS leave to acquaint the Settlement, that he has juſt received a ſmall ſupply of real Genuine FRENCH CLARET, which he is ſelling at his Godown in Court Houſe Street, at ſeven Star Pagodas per dozen.

N. B. Mr Waters has a few Dozens of excellent VIN de GRAVE remaining, which he is ſelling at five and a half Star Pagodas per Dozen.

MADRAS EXCHANGE LOTTERY, FOR 1794.

THE MADRAS EXCHANGE COMMITTEE beg leave to inform the Public; that they have fixed on the undermentioned Scheme for their Lottery for this Year:—viz.

LOTTERY SCHEME,

STAR PAGODAS 100,000.

To be divided into 10,000 Shares, or Tickets, at 10 Pagodas each.

1 Prize	of	Star Pags.	10,000
2 Do.	of	2,500 each	5,000
4 Do.	of	1,000	4,000
8 Do.	of	500	4,000
18 Do.	of	250	4,500
40 Do.	of	100	4,000
80 Do.	of	50	4,000
2950 Do.	of	20	59,000
1 Prize allotted to the firſt drawn Ticket,			500
1 Do. allotted to the laſt drawn Ticket,			5,000
		Star Pagodas,	100,000

3105 Prizes
6895

10,000 Tickets

The Tickets are on Sale at Mr. Caſſin's Office in the Exchange; and at the Houſe of Meſſrs. Fairlie, Reid, and Co. at Calcutta,

The Drawing commenceed on the 15th September, and the Payment of the Prizes will commence at Calcutta in 45 Days, and at Madras in 30 Days, after the Drawing is over, deducting the 10 per Cent. for Expences as uſual.

MR. JAMES AMOS,

Late of FORT ST. GEORGE in the EAST INDIES, has Opened an Office in Camomile Street, Biſhopgate, LONDON,

Where he purpoſes to Conduct Negociations of Exchange with India and Agency buſineſs in General.

GOVERNMENT and India Stock, India Bonds, Navy and Victualling bills, Exchequer bills, Annuities on Government Securities, Shares in Trading Companies, Navigable Canals &c. bought and Sold on Commiſſion.

Loans on Mortgage Security Negociated.

EUROPE INVESTMENT.

TO BE SOLD BY RETAIL.

THE Capital and well Aſſorted Inveſtment of Captain John Gale, Commanding the Airly Caſtle, Indiaman, is now landing, and will be expoſed for Sale, under the direction of Mr. Gordon the Purſer.

N. B. Timely notice of the day, on which the Sale will commence and the particulars of the Inveſtment, will be given in a Hand-Bill.

MESSRS. BROWN AND ASHTON,

HAVE the Pleaſure to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement, that they have lately received from the American Ship Arethuſa, ſome very Superb Setts of QUEEN's WARE, which are now for Sale at their Shop, next Door to the Mayor's Court, Fort St. George.

THE TABLE SETTS

Contain Tureens with Covers and Diſhes,
Diſhes of all Sizes,
Curry Diſhes and Covers,
Sauce Tureens and Covers,
Table, Soup, and Breakfaſt Plates,
Sauce Boats, Sallad Diſhes &c.

THE DESERT SETTS

Contain Fruit Baſkets, and
Plates of various Shapes and Sizes.

THE TEA SETTS

Contain every thing neceſſary for Breakfaſt, or Tea.

The whole forming the moſt Sumptuous and elegant Setts that were ever brought to India.

ALSO

A quantity of Black Hatts and Bands, at the following reduced Prizes—viz.

Common Sort, - - $2\frac{1}{4}$ Pagodas each,
Fine Sort, - - - $2\frac{1}{2}$ Pagodas each,
Superfine Sort. - 3 Pagodas each,

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

FIVE Shroud Hawſers of 8 and $8\frac{1}{2}$ Inches.
Sixteen Coils of $2\frac{1}{2}$ Inch, Rope and Ratline Stuff.

ALSO

About twenty-eight Gandies of Nails, of different ſizes.

Enquire of Meſſrs. Brown, and Aſhton, Court Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be ſold by Auction,

BY MESSRS. SHARP and HEEFKE,

AT THIER ROOMS.

This-day FRIDAY, the 19th Inſtant,

AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,

The undermentioned Articles,

JUST LANDED FROM THE

BODDAM INDIAMAN, viz.

A VERY elegant Silver Gilt Cup and Cover,
A ditto ditto, Tea Pot and Stand,
A ditto ditto Egg Frame,
A Pearl Necklace, with a Brilliant in the Centre,
A ditto with 5 ditto ditto,
A quantity of faſhionable Caſſimere, ſtriped and ſpotted.
A few caſks of very excellent Porter and Ale,

AND

Various other Articles.

To be sold by Public Auction,

BY ROBERT HENDERSON,

AT THE EXCHANGE,

On Friday next, the 19th Inſtant,

AT 12 O'CLOCK.

By Order of Meſſrs Chaſe, Sewell, & Chaſe, Prize Agents,

THE GOOD SHIP

R E V E N G E,

Lately La Revenge, Privateer,

OF 22 nine-pounders, 6 eighteen-pounder Carronades, and 6 Swivels; burthen 400 Tons, or thereabouts; pierced for 24 guns; coppered and a prime Sailer,—Prize to his Majeſty's Ship Reſiſtance, Captain Pakenham.

The Maſts, Yards, and Rigging, are in excellent Order, the latter almoſt new; the ſhip is otherwiſe exceeding well ſound, and now mounts 6 nine-pounders, 2 Carronades, 6 Swivels. She is well calculated for the Eaſtern Trade, having an excellent Orlop and Gun Deck.

A Liſt of her Stores to be ſeen at Mr. Henderſon's Rooms.

To be sold by Public Auction,

BY ROBERT HENDERSON,

At his Rooms,

NEAR THE WALLAJAH GATE,

On SATURDAY next, the 20th Inſtant,

At Eleven o'Clock.

An Inveſtment,

NOW LANDING FROM THE

LORD HAWKESBURY,

CONSISTING OF

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,

Laid in from the moſt approved Houſes:

HOSIERY.

COTTON STOCKINGS, ribbed and plain,
White Silk Stockings, ditto,
Black Silk ditto,
Faſhionable knotted Silk Stockings,
Silk Gloves.

HATS.

LADIES' HATS, plain and trimmed,
Gentlemen's round Hats,
Military cocked Hats.

BOOTS & SHOES.

MILITARY BOOTS,
Jockey Boots,
Half Boots,
Shoes and Slippers.

A COLLECTION OF

FURNITURE PRINTS,

In elegant Gold Burniſhed Frames;

AMONGST WHICH ARE,

18 Hiſtorical Prints, from Engliſh Hiſtory, coloured,
6 Ditto, ditto, ditto,
10 Views in Switzerland, coloured,
3 Sets of Views in Switzerland, ditto,
12 Views of Plymouth.

PLATE.

Of the neweſt Faſhion, conſiſting of

TEA POTS, with Stands,
Coffee Pots, ditto,
Tea Caddies,
Sugar Diſhes,
Toaſt Trays,
Cruet Stands,
Salt Cellars,
Muffineers,
Nutmeg Graters,
Table Spoons,
Deſert ditto,
Tea ditto,
Gravy ditto,
Soup Ladles,
Silver mounted Corks,
Snuffers and Stands,

AND

A few pairs of faſhionable Shoe and Knee Buckles.

The Articles may be viewed as landed, and in caſe the Whole is not on Shore before the 20th, Notice will be given by Hand Bills.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be ſold by Public Auction.
BY ROBERT HENDERSON,
AT HIS ROOMS,
NEAR THE WALLAJAH GATE,
On Monday, the 22d Inſtant,
At Eleven o'clock,
A VARIETY OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
CONSISTING OF

MAHOGANY Dining-tables,—Black-wood Side Tables,—Dreſſing tab'es,—Pier-g'aſſes,—Globe Lamps,—Black-wood Bureau and Bookcaſe, ſilver mounted,—Mahogany ditto, Plain ditto,—Chairs, large and ſmall,—ditto Card-tables, with Backgammon-boards, Boxes, and Dice, and Frames attached.—3 Horſes and 3 Bandies,—a variety of Books,—a capital Organ, with 6 Stops, exactly Concert Pitch, and completely adapted for a ſmall Church,—a new Patent Piano Forte, made on purpoſe to bear the Climate,—2 Violins, 1 Cremona, the other made by Duke,—Silver Plate,

AND

A great Variety of other Articles, all which may be ſeen two Days previous to the Sale.

ALSO

A CAPITAL BAY SADDLE HORSE.

To be ſold by Public Auction,
BY R. HENDERSON;
AT HIS ROOMS,
Near the Wallajah Gate,
On Tueſday next the 23d Inſtant,
The following Articles, landed from the Melville Caſtle.

THIRTY-FOUR dozen of Cotton Stockings,
Nine dozen of Round Hats,
A quantity of Military Boots,
ALSO
Two thouſand Gallons of Brandy, and
One hundred dozen of Rum, &c.

To be ſold by public Auction.
On account of the Honorable Company.
BY R. HENDERSON.
AT THE SEA GATE.
On Wedneſday next the 24th September,
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,
the undermentioned articles, viz.

ONE Palankeen and Aftagur—one pair of Silver Sticks and Chowries—one ſet of Kanaughts for Tents—one Serpich and Kalaghy—one Suit Keloat—three Shawls—one Piece of Green Cloth—four Chairs—and one Table—Camp Furniture.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. R. Henderſon begs leave to inform the Public, that he is now receiving the choice Inveſtment of Capt. Strover, of the Eſſex, and will expoſe it for ſale in a few days.—The Inveſtment conſiſts of the following Articles. viz.

Claret from Stockdale, Brown and Whitford, and Cooper and Nixon,—Strong and ſmall Ale, from Hodgſon—Red Port and Hock, Cyder and Perry, Grocery, Confectionary, from Hoffman, Perfumery from Smith and Nephew—Hats and Feathers, a large Aſſortment of Cloth and Caſſimeers, Cheeſe and Hams, Pickles, Furniture, conſiſting of Solid Mahogany Library Table, Mahogany Dining Tables and Chairs, Cloaths preſs, Writing Deſk, Sopha, Pembroke Tables, ſolid Mahogany Diſpenſary, Card Tables—Gold and Silver Thread, &c. &c.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. J. DOBBIN, begs to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement that he intends on Monday next Opening his Houſe in North Street, for the purpoſe of Expoſing for ſale His Inveſtment.

Fort St. George: 18th Sept. 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WRIGHT and HURST have the pleaſure to acquaint their Friends and the Public there is now landing for them a variety of Europe Articles, being the Inveſtments of the undermentioned Gentlemen,

CAPTAIN JONES of the BODDAM,
CAPTAIN DANCE, of the LORD CAMDEN,
CAPTAIN LAMBE of the MELVILLE CASTLE.

W. & H. expect the whole will be on ſhore on Tueſday next.

Fort St. George: 19th Sept. 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WADDEL and STEWART, having received the Inveſtment of Captain Jackſon, &c, Beg leave to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen, of the Settlement that they have for ſale Claret, from Carbonell and Co. Brown and Whiteford, and Stockdale, Porter and Ale, Hams and Cheeſe, Oils and Pickles, Confectionary, Grocery, an Elegant aſſortment of Millenary, Hoſiery, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Cloths, Caſſimeers, Buttons, Waiſtcoat Pieces, Mancheſter Goods, a capital Double Barreled Gun by Nook, Gun Powder, and Shot, Cutlery, Glaſs Ware, Gibbons Saddles and others, Smyths Perfumery, Gloves, Stationary and Drawing Papers, Books, Boat-Cloaks, Blankets &c. &c.

N. B. An Elegant Chariot, Phæton, and Poſt Chaiſe with Harneſs's complete, a capital Organ with Pipe and Tabour.

THE COURIER.

MADRAS.

SEPTEMBER 19, 1794.

ON WEDNESDAY his HIGHNESS the NABOB, made a formal viſit to LORD HOBART, at his Lordſhips's Garden Houſe; and was ſaluted at his entrance and retiring, with twenty-one guns.

By letters from Bengal, we learn, that the NANCY PACKET ſailed from Calcutta, on the 29th ultimo—ſo that her arrival at this Port may be hourly expected.

It is ſuppoſed, that the Packet will not be detained longer than a day or two; perhaps but a few hours after her arrival.

In the early part of the next month, one of the Indiamen, lately arrived, it is reported, will ſail for England—the PHOENIX is ſpoken of as the ſhip likely to be deſpatched—though nothing concerning her is yet arranged.

The BODDAM, *Captain Jones*, will ſail on Saturday, for China.

The PUBLIC ROOMS, the firſt ſince the arrival of the Fleet, were attended on Monday night, by more than uſual ſplendour and numbers—The Dance held its attractions to a late hour. LORD and LADY HOBART and LADY OAKELEY, were preſent.

The Seſſions holden on Monday laſt, purſuant to Adjournment, after the deſpatch of the ordinary Buſineſs, was again adjourned over to the 22d Inſtant.

LORD HOBART, and MR. SAUNDERS, took their ſeats on the Bench, agreeably to their reſpective Ranks.

Letters from the *Northward* and *Southward* confirm the reports, recently received, from thoſe quarters, of the exiſtent ſcarcity of grain—a circumſtance ſeverely felt by the Natives—The liberality of a diſtinguiſhed Commandant of a Southern Cantonment, is repreſented as having largely ſupplied to the wants of the Native Inhabitants, within the reach of his bounty.

To the long liſt of Paſſengers of the preſent ſeaſon, publiſhed in our laſt, we have to add the following names:—

PASSENGERS ON THE DUBLIN.

HON. MRS. MONSON,	MR. MUIR, } *Bengal.*
MISS CLERK,	MR. CLERK, }

MR. MOLESWORTH, *Cadet*, M. E.

Amongſt the liſt of Paſſengers on the Dutton and Camden, we have to inſert the names of *Miſs and Maſter Harris*, on the former, and *Mr. Bond*, F. M. on the latter—omitted by miſtake.

The Honourable Company's Ships the *Rockingham*, Captain Lindſay, and the *Roſe*, Captain Gray, ſailed for Calcutta on the 14th inſtant.

For the following account of the Iſle of France, and the Politics obtaining there, we are obliged to the BOMBAY COURIER. of the 30th ultimo.

ON Saturday laſt anchored in the harbour, after a paſſage of ſeventeen days, La Minerva, Captain Douſſerre, commiſſioned as a Cartel, by the Government of the Iſle of France, to this ſettlement, for the exchange of priſoners, in which ſervice it conveyed hither the following Gentlemen, taken in the Pigot, under the charge of Monſieur Scohy, Commiſſaire.

Mr. R. Torin, Chief Officer of the Pigot.
Mr. Arthur Muter, 3d ditto,
Mr. Charles Lennox, 4th ditto,
Mr. John Conſtable, 5th ditto,
Mr. Potter, Midſhipman of the Pigot,
Mr. Hay, ditto,
Mr. Garden, Purſer ditto, and
Lieutenant Robert Beſt, of the Bencoolen Artillery.

By this opportunity we have accounts more authentic, and detailed, from the French Iſlands, than any ſince the arrival of the Paſſengers of the Winterton—we are enabled to collect, that the Government of Mauritius, from its popular nature, had been occaſionally diſturbed by tumultuous exceſſes, that there had however always exiſted a ſufficient unanimity of ſentiment and intereſt, to make the Inhabitants concur in very vigorous exertions to prepare for the repulſion of their expected invaders: that for this purpoſe the Planters had each contributed their quota of ſlaves, to the amount of ſix thouſand, who were long employed in repairing the old; erecting new fortifications; and placing the Iſland in the beſt poſſible ſtate of defence, and with a view of preparing againſt any blockade, the plantations had been devoted to the cultivation of grain.

So well were they acquainted with the ſtate of our Naval force in India, that they had abandoned any hopes of future ſucceſs from the depredation of their privateers, all of which, except the *Revanche*, of 32 guns, and the *Iſle of France*, of 18 guns, together with their two frigates were in Port; from the length of time the above two Privateers had been abſent, it was ſuppoſed, they had been taken.

No accounts had been received from France ſince December, when a Corvette had been deſpatched, which reached the Mauritius in March—it brought a variety of Colonial Regulations, among which were an order to name Port Louis, ſince Port North-weſt, Port de la Montagne, and the Iſle of Bourbon, Iſle de la Reunion.

Monſieur Malartic appointed at an early ſtage of the revolution, the Governor of the Mauritius; notwithſtanding all the ſcrupulous caution and vigilant diſcretion which were ſo eſſentially neceſſary to his painful pre-eminence, had found it impoſſible to eſcape the jealous ſuſpicions of the multitude, who encouraged by a minute of the Colonial Aſſembly, that declared Mr. Malartic's conduct merited inveſtigation; waited upon the Governor, and menaced him with all the penalties of inciviſm. Mr. Malartic boldly defied their threats, challenged their ſevereſt ſcrutiny, and expoſed his Papers to their examination: from theſe they diſcovered ſo palpable a conviction of their error, that they made the moſt ample apology for their premature and unjuſt ſuſpicions, and reinſtated him in additional confidence and popularity.

Monſieur du Placy, the Governor of Bourbon, had by ſome mal-adminiſtration expoſed himſelf to the animadverſion of the Mauritius Aſſembly, who diſpatched the Minerve to bring him from his Government in a ſtate of arreſt, the Minerve arriving at Bourbon and the Commiſſion being ſubmitted to by the Commander, a few of the Guarde Nationale entered the Government Houſe at night, and waking Monſieur du Placy, ſummoned him immediately to embark, Admiral St. Felix, who had taken refuge at Bourbon, hearing of this arreſt, is ſaid to have eſcaped into the woods, where after continuing a few days, he preferred ſurrendering himſelf to a trial to the painful and ignominious ſituation of an outcaſt criminal; he and Monſieur du Placy were conſequently conveyed to the Mauritius, where they will continue impriſoned until they ſhall be ſent to France, to take their trial, the crime with which Monſieur St. Felix is charged, we underſtand, to be a diſobedience to the orders of the Colonial Aſſembly, when he was appointed by them at the opening of the war, to repair to the Coromandel Coaſt with his four frigates, in order to cruiſe againſt the Engliſh Trade. Monſieur du Placy has been ſucceeded by a Monſieur Rubeau.

The Cartel which we announced in one of our late Papers, as about to be commiſſioned from Batavia, had arrived at the Mauritius, about the 3d of this month.

The Phœnix was alſo expected to be deſpatched about the 10th to Madras with about ninety priſoners.

The Corvette which we have mentioned to have arrived from France, brought inſtructions to cruiſe againſt all European Nations, except the Danes and Swedes—hoſtilities were conſequently implied againſt the Portugueſe, of whom they ſhortly made three valuable prizes: the St. Sacramento, from Bengal, which they had already detained under ſuſpicion of being freighted with Engliſh Property, valued at more than ten lacks of Rupees; the St. Antoine, alſo from Bengal, valued at eight lacks, and the Bon Succeſſo, a Regiſter ſhip from Liſbon, with three lacks of Dollars in ſpecie alone: of the Priſoners from theſe ſhips, we hear about one hundred and eighty were on board the Minerve.

The Minerve is the Corvette that was cruiſing in Company with the Duguay Trouen, when ſhe was taken by Commodore Newcombe.

It is impoſſible not to condemn the injuſtice, however we may ſmile at the abſurd inconſiſtency of the ſyſtem which prevails at the French Iſlands, were one claſs of men boldly aſſert a right to all the ſweets of Liberty for themſelves and at the ſame time uſurp the power of lording it deſpotically over others; of this a ſtriking inſtance occured about the time of the ſailing of the Minerve—when a body of the ſlaves, hoping to participate in thoſe bleſſings to which they conceived themſelves entitled, ventured to addreſs the Colonial Aſſembly to that effect, the conſequence of their preſumption was, that ſix of the moſt zealous for their privileges were immediately hung, *in terrorem*.

That faſhionable and ingenious machine, the Guillotine has been conſtructed at the Mauritius; as to human victims it is ſtill a *Maiden*, an experiment of its powers was made upon a goat, the ſucceſs which attended it called forth the loudeſt acclamations from a numerous concourſe of ſpectators.

The Gentlemen of the Pigot arrived in the Minerve, appear in general by no means ſatiſfied whith their treatment in the hands of the enemy; while they complain of the rigor of their confinement, the penury of their allowance, and the rude inſolence of the inferior *Sans Culottes* they acknowledge however with gratitude the hoſpitality of many more liberally diſpoſed, and particularly the polite attention of the Captain and Officers of the Cartel.

The Minerve ſailed on Thurſday laſt with four French Priſoners from this Port, with permiſſion to call upon the Coaſt for the Priſoners of the Mahe Factory: on her way down, we underſtand ſhe will land her Portugueſe priſoners at Goa.

By a Letter from Tellicherry we are informed that a Dutchman, made a Priſoner by Hyderally, the war before laſt at Chitwa, had eſcaped from Seringapatam and arrived at Cananore, he relates that Tippoo was very ill of the ſame complaint of which his father died.—That he is throwing up a number of new works to ſtrengthen the neighbourhood of his Capital; ſurrounding his lines with ditches, and adopting as much as poſſible the European ſyſtem of fortification. That ſince the Peace, Tippoo had rejected from his ſervice all Portugueſe and Engliſh, and diſmiſſed them from his dominions, that Budder ul Zemen Cawn, who ſo bravely diſtinguiſhed himſelf at Darwar was promoted to the higheſt honors.

We conſider it our duty to inſert the following Letter, as we received it under the ſignatures of the Gentlemen by whom it was ſent.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier,

SIR,

The following Gentlemen would be obliged to you to inſert the following paragraph:—

The Gentleman arrived by the Cartel from the Iſle of France, have every reaſon to complain of the treatment they experienced there, having been confined in a loathſome priſonſhip, denied an awning to keep them from the oppreſſive heat of the ſun, and turned off the deck by the guard at eight o'clock in the evening, at which time they were deprived of light, and to the number of thirty, crouded in the ſpace of the great cabin, which included the companion hatchway—the allowance made them by the Goverment was 400 livres per month, at the exchange of 33 per Spaniſh dollar; and every neceſſary of life extremely ſcarce and dear; indeed, had it not been for the humane aſſiſtance rendered them by three or four French Gentlemen, their ſituation would have been ſcarcely ſupportable; they have at the ſame time every reaſon to expreſs their gratitude for the polite attention they received from the Captain and officers of the Cartel.

We are Sir,

Your obedient Servants,

R. BEST, of the Bencoolen Artillery.
A. MUTER, }
C. LENNOX } Officers of the PIGOT.
J. CONSTABLE. }
HENRY GARDEN, Purſer.

INSURANCE.

In a late Debate, in the Houſe of Commons upon Inſurance, Mr. David Scott gave a comparative ſtatement of war premiums to prove that the preſent period is conſidered in the Mercantile World, as a time of uncommon ſecurity. We lay this ſtatement before our Readers that they may be enabled to draw their own concluſions.

PREMIUMS OF INSURANCE.

FROM LONDON TO THE EAST INDIES AND CHINA.

1779. £. 6 per Cent.
1792 Fifteen Guineas per Cent.
1792. Jan. to Dec. 31. to 3 Guineas; Dec. 4l. and 5l. per Cent.
1793. Jan. 4l. 10s. to 5 Guineas; Feb. and March 8. Guineas; April to Oct. 7l. to 7 Guineas; Oct. &c. 6 Guineas.

JAMAICA.

1779. With Convoy, 7 to 8 Guineas; without; 15 to 20 Guineas.
1782. Eight, 10 and 15 Guineas, with Convoy; Premiums higheſt in the beginning of the Seaſon.
1792. £. 2. 10s. per Cent.
1793. January, 3 Guineas; February, 5 Guineas and 7 Guineas; April, 8 Guineas; June, 4 to 6 Guineas, with Convoy.

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HOUSE OF LORDS.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30.

MR. HASTINGS's TRIAL.

EARL STANHOPE ſaid, that it had been laid down as a principle, a principle which he hoped would ever remain indiſputable, that the utmoſt reſpect ſhould be paid to the Judges of the land, as long as they did not deviate from the path preſcribed by juſtice and integrity. It was thought ſevere in the caſe of the Judges of the Juſticiary in Scotland, that any oblique blame ſhould attach to them, or any alluſion to corruption, until the buſineſs had been brought forward in a legal and conſtitutional manner. He was of opinion, that the Judges of this country ſhould be protected againſt any improper aſperſion, before even their guilt had been alledged. He was therefore ſurprized to hear in a High Court of Juſtice yeſterday, the aſſertion of a Right Honourable Manager, that *an arm of the Ganges had run into the Thames*, and that it had poiſoned its ſource, and that the courſe of Juſtice could not be purſued, where the *ipſe dixit* of a Judge was to prevail. For the credit of the Judges, his Lordſhip ſaid, the Noble Manager ſhould be called upon to explain his words: if they were culpable, let them be puniſhed; if innocent, there was never a period which called for their protection more than the preſent, when the different orders of Society, it was repeatedly ſtated, were endangered, by a contempt of all Order and Decency. As far as he could depend on his own memory, he ſaid he believed that he had ſtated the words correctly; but as ſhort-hand writers had been employed on this Trial, and if their Lordſhips ſhould have occaſion to call upon them to publiſh the Notes, it alſo behoved them, in the preſent inſtance, to call them to the Bar, and ſee if their ſhort-hand characters correſponded with his aſſertions. For this purpoſe he would move, "That Meſſrs BLANCHARD and GURNEY, Short hand Writers, employed on Mr. HASTINGS's Trial, ſhould be directed to attend at the Bar of the Houſe, to attend and read the Minutes, that their Lordſhips may be informed of what was ſaid by the Right Honourable EDMUND BURKE on the Trial, on Tueſday laſt, with reſpect to their Lordſhips the Judges."

EARL CARNARVON was ſurpriſed to hear a direct charge made againſt the Honourable Manager, when from his own knowledge and memory he could aſſert that the words were never ſpoken. The words at all events were uſed argumentatively, and not agreeable to the acceptation in which they were taken by the Noble Lord. He conceived that the time to have noticed the expreſſion was, when ſpoken, and not at a diſtant period.

LORD KENYON ſaid, that he conceived the propriety of the Motion, though he was neither maſter of the form that ſhould be uſed, neither did he know whether the words paſſed or not, but took them on the credit of his Lordſhip. He declared he had no communication with the Noble Peer, who brought forward the Motion. But the two Noble Lords who had ſpoken, differed widely as to the expreſſion, and he thought the Houſe ſhould avail itſelf of the means to ſee which was the moſt correct. If the Judges were guilty, let them be puniſhed—if no charge lay, the Hon. Manager ſhould explain himſelf on the buſineſs; but their characters ſhould not be taken away by a ſide wind, and he did not think that it was an object on which they could think with indifference

LORD LOUGHBOROUGH obſerved, if the Noble Lord who had ſpoken laſt had been preſent, he would not have felt the perturbation he ſeemed now to manifeſt. For though the introduction of a great deal of irrelevant and collateral matter foreign to the ſubject, prevented him from paying ſtrict attention to the whole; ſtill he was attentive to the ſubſtance, and nothing that he had heard ſhould create the leaſt uneaſineſs in the breaſts of the Judges. If he had heard any thing to give them pain, they would not have wanted an advocate in him. God forbid, his Lordſhip ſaid, that ever their Lordſhips ſhould call on the ſhort-hand writers to publiſh their notes; for, of all people, ſhort-hand writers were ever the fartheſt from correctneſs, and there were no man's words they ever heard, that they again returned. They were in general ignorant as acting mechanically, and by not conſidering the antecedent, and catching the ſound and not the ſenſe, they perverted the ſenſe of the Speaker, and made him appear as ignorant as themſelves. His Lordſhip conceived the propoſition made by the Noble Earl unprecedented, and for the reaſons he had ſtated, muſt give it his negative.

EARL STANHOPE ſaid, that one Noble Lord had oppoſed him, becauſe he did liſten to the proceedings; but he ſtood ſupported by another, with whom he ſhould have it recorded on the Journals, that they ſtood forward in ſupport of the Judges.

The Motion was negatived without a diviſion.

Agreeably to our propoſed plan, we now lay before OUR READERS, *the Debate in the* HOUSE *of* LORDS, *on the* PRUSSIAN SUBSIDY—*which, on this occaſion, we conſider of higher import, than the diſcuſſion of the ſame Queſtion in the Houſe of Commons.*

HOUSE OF LORDS.

HIS MAJESTY's MESSAGE,

RELATIVE TO

SUBSIDIZING THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

On the order of the Day being read, for the Houſe to take into conſideration his MAJESTY's Meſſage,

LORD GRENVILLE roſe and obſerved, he thought it a part of his duty to move an Addreſs to his MAJESTY for his moſt gracious Meſſage. The nature of the buſineſs was ſuch, he ſaid, as he truſted, would demand unanimity, as the meaſure taken by his MAJESTY of ſubſidizing the KING of PRUSSIA, was likely to be productive of conſequences the moſt beneficial to the great cauſe in which we had embarked. On all occaſions, whenever this Country had been oppoſed to France, it was an uniform ſyſtem, the ſound policy of which could not be diſputed, to have recourſe to Continental Powers for their ſupport. The ſubſidizing of the KING of PRUSSIA, on the ground of ſound policy, he ſaid, was manifeſt, for however equal, or ſuperior we may be to our Enemies, our Commerce and our Navy demanded that they ſhould not ſuffer by encreaſing our Military Eſtabliſhment when we could ſubſidize the ſubjects of Continental Princes. As our Military Eſtabliſhment was inconſiderable compared to other Powers, we generally, in caſe of war, had recourſe to two modes to ſupply the deficiency. Firſt, by Alliances to aſſiſt us in the conteſt; and ſecondly, that we ſhould apply the whole of our Maritime Power, in defence of our Trade and Commerce. It was therefore idle and abſurd in ſpeaking of this uniform policy, and the great advantages derived from it to Great Britain, not to admit the wiſdom and the propriety of ſubſidizing the KING of PRUSSIA, rather than employ our own Troops. Beſides, the population of the Country, when we conſider the numbers that are engaged on board our Fleet, would not enable us to recruit the Armies abroad in a manner that would prove effectual to the Cauſe in which we had embarked. Such indeed would be an unnatural drain on our population. The uniform policy, he argued, of ſubſidizing Foreign Troops had been long adopted, and with ſucceſs purſued; and the preſent extraordinary nature of the war in which we had engaged, and the enemy againſt whom we had to act, were ſuch that ſhould not induce us to alter our mode, but ſhould rather operate as an additional excitement to uſe our beſt energies, and exerciſe our ſtrength in oppoſing, if true, what has been ever pronounced the moſt formidable rival of Great Britain. The people of this country muſt rejoice in this ſyſtem of ſubſidizing Foreigners, compared to the mode practiſed in France, where every perſon capable of bearing arms was put in a ſtate of requiſition, and many were obliged to fight for a bare exiſtence. Here he aſked, would Engliſhmen like to ſee their armies augmented by ſuch means? How would they like to ſee their uſeful members put in a ſtate of requiſition, and the muſic of the loom deſerted for the din of arms? But if happily, ſo far from being in ſuch a ſituation, there never was a period of war that the preſſure of it was felt leſs, or the commerce of it was more flouriſhing—that ſhould be no ſmall incitement to purſue thoſe means which have been found moſt beneficial to the country. His Lordſhip obſerved, that when the treaſures of France were mentioned as an argument of the impracticability of her being conquered, it was futile and abſurd. They had no regular revenue, it was true.—By plunder, at one deſperate effort, they had amaſſed great ſums; but as that which was got by rapine, and held by fraud, could not laſt long, he conceived that this was more a proof of their poverty than of their ſtrength. They could not, when their preſent means were exhauſted, call into action temporary taxes, nor could they, as in well regulated Governments, by anticipation of taxes, procure the aid neceſſary to the ſupport of the ſtate. The whole capital of France, he confeſſed, was now called into action, and if this country has recourſe in the preſent criſis, to extraordinary means it cannot be a matter of momentary ſurprize. We ought to make uſe of the means with which God has endowed us, and with reſpect to the conduct of Government, as they declared, he ſaid, ſo they felt, that as the war was with the approbation and conſent of the people, ſo every reſource ſhould be called into action, that could operate to its ſucceſs. Upon theſe grounds, and conſidering the means of carrying on the war, his MAJESTY's Miniſters were obliged to turn their eyes to a Member of the confederacy. The Pruſſian Miniſter had ſtated, that after the loſs ſuſtained by the KING of PRUSSIA laſt campaigne, he could not proceed with vigour. The queſtion therefore, that aroſe was, whether they ſhould make the ſacrifice, or retain, at a certain expence, this great and important Ally? The latter being thought moſt adviſeable, his BRITANNIC MAJESTY, to obtain larger forces, is to pay a pecuniary aid. The tranſaction, therefore, will appear not more advantageous in a military point of view; but in a financial one, extremely œconomical. By the Convention laid on the table, his PRUSSIAN MAJESTY engages to bring 62,000 men into the field, the expence of which the preſent year

will amount to - -	£. 1,750,000
The expence to this country will be	1,350,000
From this deduct what as a Contingent we were obliged to pay to Pruſſia, - - -	450,000
There remains	900,000

Which will be the whole expence this year, and to continue annually as long as the War continues. Hence, his Lordſhip argued, that we could not at the ſame expence raiſe and maintain 30,000 Britiſh troops; and ſuppoſing it neceſſary to bring the ſame number of Huſſars or Hanoverians into the field, we could not procure them on the ſame terms: probably we could not procure them at any expence, now that moſt powers are at war. There was alſo to be taken into the account an united army of 62,000 Ruſſian troops, beſides the acceſſion of one of the firſt military and political powers of the age. His Lordſhip ſaid, that if neceſſary he could produce precedents to ſhew, that this ſubſidy was neither novel nor expenſive; for, during the war of 1741, the QUEEN of HUNGARY received 66,000l. as a Subſidy, without any other ſtipulation than to keep her troops quiet while this country was purſuing its conqueſts elſewhere, and ſubject to no controul whatever. But in the preſent inſtance, we have a great and efficient army, who are to march where we think fit, and to make conqueſts in the name of his BRITANNIC MAJESTY. His Lordſhip concluded by moving, "An humble Addreſs to his MAJESTY, offering their Lordſhip's hearty concurrence, and that they were ready to enable his MAJESTY to make good his engagements."

The *MARQUIS OF LANSDOWN* declared, that he thought in conſcience no man could be bound to the opinion which he may give this day, as there was no decent time given to conſider a meaſure, great in its extent, and novel in its nature. This conſideration with Miniſters, who were ſo confident of ſupport within doors, may be of little import; but he thought, that on the Public, the hurrying the buſineſs through the Houſe, muſt have conſiderable effect. He believed, he ſaid, he need not ſuggeſt the neceſſity there was for Parliament not to ſuffer its influence on the Public Mind to be lowered, at a time when men are in all places diſcuſſing the principles of obedience and of government. As to the precedent ſtated by the Noble Lord, in ſupport of his arguments, it was totally oppoſite to the preſent new and unprecedent proceeding, in every circumſtance, as poſſibly could be imagined. The preſent meaſure, the Noble Marquis inſiſted, was nothing more or leſs than to change the whole plan of the War. It muſt be recollected, he ſaid, that it was commenced by Auſtria and Pruſſia. The latter was the principal; and he goaded the Court of Vienna to go to War.—The unfortunate Queen of France ſaw the conſequence, which was fulfilled in the ſequel. But adverting to the War, it muſt be recollected, he ſaid, that it had been excited by thoſe two Nations. Could the General who commanded two Nations for two Campaigns, now have the aſſurance to call on Great Britain, or flatter himſelf that Engliſhmen could be deluded as to hearken to his terms. He could not avoid expreſſing his ſerpriſu, when he heard that the principal had withdrawn himſelf from the War; but when he was alſo aſſured that he wiſhed England to take it off his hands, with all its adverſe circumſtances, he thought that it required a pauſe, to ſee how far we ſhould take it on our ſelves. It was, indeed, a conſideration of no ſmall moment to this Country, loaded as ſhe is with debt, the conſequence of all her mad wars, during the madeſt and wildeſt of which no Miniſter ever *dared* aſk for ſuch a Subſidy as the preſent. As to the Subſidy to which the Noble Lord in his precedent had adverted, he had, with the Noble Lord's father, voted againſt againſt. The Miniſter declared, at a ſubſequent period, that he had been enſnared, and condemed the meaſure. With reſpect to what had been ſaid of the advantages of conciliating a great Power, in preference to many leſſer, he thought the arguments weak and futile. Smaller powers could not cope with us, while greater may ſeek to gain advantages. We were at preſent confounding the character of a great Prince, with that of a ſervant not in the intereſt of his own country, an intereſt ordained by Providence to be paramount to all others. Amid jarring intereſts he would not neglect his own, for the Pruſſian was never looked upon as a very *ſleepy Court*, and it may take a very ſhort turn. Miniſters ſeemed to forget the conduct of the Prince of HESSE, who went over to the oppoſite ſide, alledging as an excuſe that we were making Auſtria too powerful. The Noble Marquis aſked if Pruſſia was leſs likely to turn ſhort than that Court? Was ſhe not likely to ſay Auſtria is gaining too much by this Coloſſal attempt? And were Miniſters vain enough to ſuppoſe that they could guide this mighty Power like the Margrave of BADEN, with his paltry 700 men. They ſhould have conſidered, that Auſtria and Pruſſia were never together; their Armies deſert each other; and there was nothing that offered the proſpect of a cordial co-operation. If we were to judge by his MAJESTY's own ideas of the War, we ſhould have recourſe to his declaration, in which he confeſſes, that,

"The War was not a war with a civilized Nation, and well-diſciplined armies, but a War with a delirious and undiminiſhing ſwarm of men, with a highly populous Nation, provided with every reſource for War to back them—a ſet of men who did not fight merely for victory, but who fought by fire, ſword, and the poiſon of their pernicious doctrines, to ſubvert the whole ſocial edifice of Germany.

"To oppoſe this almoſt unconquerable Enemy, the KING, on his part, brought into the field 70,000 men, and thoſe his choiceſt Troops; with theſe his MAJESTY combated, even until the third Campaign, under every imaginable obſtacle, far from the Pruſſian dominions, amidſt already exhauſted lands, exceſs of dearneſs of the neceſſaries of life, and almoſt inſupportoble expence."

What is to be conceived, after this declaration? he aſked: that he would now lend 60,000 of his choiceſt Troops, to ſupport a *Step-Child*, threatened as he is with Wars of ſtill a more ſerious nature. There were three things in this arrangement to be conſidered: 1ſt. Were not the preſent Troops worſe than thoſe with whom he found it fruitleſs to maintain a conteſt againſt France? 2d. Will there not be a want of confidence, while ſerving in their preſent ſituation? 3d. Are thoſe troops likely to act better with us than with the Duke of BRUNSWICK, a General to whom they were enthuſiaſtically attached?—Every ſpirit of liberty, every ſentiment that ſhould actuate the man, muſt be annihilated, when they know that they are hired as mercenaries, and that their blood, for the ſake of money, is ſold. The money is not their's, for it goes to Berlin, where we have heard of forage-money being ſent in a lump. Who ever before heard, he aſked, of ſuch nonſenſe as forage-money? but at Berlin it will not diminiſh. Berlin, ſo famous for its baſe coin, and notorious for its diſlike to aſignats, into which, he remarked, *increaſing* and *improving*, it may be alſo converted. He ſhould not be ſurprized, he ſaid, to hear, that in the end this forage-money would not be of much ſervice to our cauſe: and that in return, we had a ſtarving army, for which we may find it difficult to provide.—He next adverted to Ruſſia, another of our Faithful Allies, who, he pronounced, was, in plain Engliſh, "*off*" The Newſpapers, he ſaid, which ſcarcely dare mention any thing, dare ſtate, that we were not extremely popular with the Neutral Nations; and America was, he underſtood, beginning to become really ſerious! Miniſters certainly had placed themſelves on a proud eminence, and were Quixote-like, encountering Windmills; ſo that every new opponent, inſtead of being an object of regret, muſt be an object of pleaſure and gratification. There was one circumſtance for which his MAJESTY's Miniſters were highly culpable, and this the Royaliſts to a man evinced by their writings. They never held out a diſtant object, nor aſcertained a point about which they could rally. They had in the preſent Convention called themſelves, combined with the Dutch, the Maritime powers. Why call themſelves the Maritime Powers? It was not only invidious but aſſuming. What had become of Spain, was ſhe not a Maritime Power? and was ſhe not conſulted with reſpect to any operation? But, he ſaid, for four thouſand pounds of this ſubſidy, we were to be guaranteed by Holland. What, he aſked, were we to go through the ſtale farce of lending to Holland? but even this might be looked on as loſt, as the exhauſted ſtate of the Treaſury gave no hopes of its being paid. The Noble Lord had dwelt much on the œconomy of the plan of ſubſidizing Pruſſia; we have given him 300,000l. for his imaginary march on the 28th of May. If he ſhould think fit to return home, who would venture to impede his progreſs, or what redreſs could we have, if he pleaſed to put the money in his pocket, without fulfilling his agreement? He believed his Majeſty a man of ſtrict and nice honour, but a Sovereign may acquit himſelf of promiſes for the "good of his people." He ſaid, that the Miniſters were ſo unlucky in all their projects, that they exult extremely in their late conqueſt in the Weſt Indies. This, he firmly was perſuaded, was to be attributed merely to the wiſdom of Sir JOHN JERVIS and Sir CHARLES GREY; and even theſe brave men and able Commanders, to whom they owe ſo much, were not of their own choice, but approved by thoſe whom they honour with the epithet of oppoſition. He aſked the Noble Lord if it was the intention of his MAJESTY's Miniſter to follow conqueſt after conqueſt, and not by availing themſelves of what they have acquired, to hearken to the voice of moderation, and put an end to the calamities of War? Had decent time been given for conſideration of the ſubject, the Noble Marquis ſaid, that he would offer other objections to juſtify him for detaining their Lordſhips; but for thoſe he had already ſtated, he muſt give his negative to the Motion.

EARL MANSFIELD expreſſed his impatience to deliver his opinion, and to give his complete approbation to the meaſure in diſcuſſion. Had ſuch a Treaty been propoſed under ſuch circumſtences as the preſent, when he had the honour to fill a ſituation under his MAJESTY, now ſo much better filled by the Noble Lord (GRENVILLE,) he would have given it his warmeſt ſupport. The meaſure, indeed, was a bold one; but it was, therefore, the better calculated to anſwer its purpoſe. The Noble Marquis had wandered from the queſtion to general topics, into which he did not think it his duty to follow him; but with regard to the expreſſion, "Maritime Powers," he thought it was properly uſed, as Great Britain and Holland were the Maritime Powers contracting, as well as the Powers whoſe Marine principally protected the trade of the Allies on the ſeas. He could not ſay, what had been the opinion of the late Earl of CHATHAM, reſpecting the Subſidy granted to the KING of PRUSSIA in 1758, but he could not believe that it was a thing ſought for by that Monarch. He had the honour of being

employed on the Continent at that time, and he well recollected the report generally believed was, that the King of PRUSSIA did not want a Subſidy, but that he cried to Britain "give me men"—"give me a fleet in the Baltic;" and ſo far from deſiring the Subſidy, the meaſure had originated in England, and was rather forced upon him. The Noble Marquis's reaſoning about the want of an aſcertained and juſt object in the War, which had been ſaid had kept the honeſt part of the French from joining us, was taken from a phamphlet publiſhed by MALLET DU PAU. This had often been urged as a great objection, but he thought it a very ſilly one, as the object of the War was both juſt, and clearly defined. It was juſt, as it aimed at the deſtruction of the ſyſtem which threatened to overturn all Civil Society, and to promote Rapine and Plunder; it was defined, as it was declared to be for the purpoſe of annihilating that Syſtem, and reſtoring Monarchy. As a means of promoting the ſucceſs of that object, he thought the preſent Treaty a great and wiſe meaſure, and that it was much better to connect ourſelves with a great Power, and thereby enſure the whole of its efforts, than to connect ourſelves with little Powers, whoſe whole efforts muſt, perhaps, be very inconſiderable. The number of Troops procured by this Treaty might indeed be repreſented as ſmall; but he begged their Lordſhips to recollect that thirty thouſand Ruſſians occaſioned the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, and there was no knowing what good effects might reſult from the co-operation of the Pruſſians, now enſured by this Treaty. But it was ſaid, the King of PRUSSIA would not adhere to his agreements in this his Lordſhip could not concur, for he hoped that Monarch would feel the neceſſity of good faith in a cauſe like the preſent. With regard to the aſſerted ſurprize of his PRUSSIAN Majeſty at Great Britain's involving herſelf in the War, he ſhould rather have expreſſed his ſurprize that the French ſhould have plunged into a War with Great Britain; for he always muſt maintain, that they not only provoked, but began it. The conqueſts in the Weſt Indies he admitted to be highly valuable, and if this was an ordinary War brought on by aggreſſion, he allowed that the poſſeſſion of the acquiſitions in the Weſt Indies might be ſufficient indemnity, but in the preſent conteſt, he thought them a mere trifle, and that if he conſented to make peace with the preſent Rulers of France, becauſe they made ſuch a ſeſſion, he ſhould deſerve to have his head ſevered from his body; and that the Miniſter who would make ſuch a Peace, would purchaſe infamy, not honour—would bring us into danger rather than ſecurity; for if the preſent Government of France were allowed to exiſt, there could be no ſafety for any other Government in Europe. It was a ſyſtem of inſurrection, of Rapine, and Diſorder and it is not vain boaſting, out ſound reaſoning in thoſe who poſſeſs Power under it, to deſrre the deſtruction of eſtabliſhed Governments, as they know that every well regulated Government muſt riſk their overthrow, if ſuffered to exiſt. The Rulers of France will therefore endeavour to contaminate all ſurrounding nations with their principles, and by that means bring a peſtilence upon them greater than any of thoſe which have yet afflicted mankind. The old Government, even when animated by the moſt extravagant ambition, had always paid ſome regard to the happineſs of the people; and the proſperity of the People had hitherto been thought neceſſary, for the ſupport of ambitious projects, but the French ſyſtem made the wretchedneſs of the people its prime object; and for the deſtruction of that ſyſtem, and thoſe men who ſupport it, he conſidered this War to be carried on, and the preſent Treaty to be entered into; he ſhould therefore give it his warmeſt ſupport.

The Earl of *LAUDERDALE* obſerved, that the Allies had often changed their profeſſed objects in carring on the War, but that now the very ſyſtem of the war itſelf was alſo changed; for that the principals were become inferiors and the inferiors the principals in it. His Lordſhip maintained, that in the correſpondence between M. CHAUVELIN and Lord GRENVILLE, the Government of France never had been alledged as a cauſe of War, and that even in the KING'S Speech much merit was aſſumed in having refrained from interfering in the Government of others Countries. But even upon this new ſyſtem of carrying on the war, what ſecurity had we that the KING of PRUSSIA, would fulfil his engagements? Judging by experience, he rather thought no dependence could be placed on him.—On the 14th of July laſt, he entered into a Treaty with us to make a common cauſe of the War, and to carry it on as long as we ſhould; but now he chuſes to break his contract, and that treaty becomes waſte paper. What ſecurity have we that he will not break his preſent contract? The ſpirit of Liberty had again animated the people of Poland, and he wiſhed them every ſucceſs againſt that perfidious and rapacious Prince, the KING of PRUSSIA, whoſe conduct towards them merited the moſt ſevere reprobation. If then he ſhould find employment in Poland, this Subſidiary Treaty would be no better obſerved then that of laſt year was, and he will leave Religion, Humanity, and Civil Society, to ſhift for themſelves, he will leave ROBESPIERRE to triumph, rather than endanger one atom of his plunder in that Country.—His Lordſhip obſerved, that the Dutch in this Treaty had been a little more cautious than Britain. They had entered into it only for one year. They choſe to make the experiment, and to leave it to their own deſcretion whither it ſhould be renewed. But the Britiſh Government, with a forward profuſion, had deſpiſed ſuch a precautiou; and whether the experiment ſhould turn out to be good or bad, they bound themſelves by a ſeparate article to continue it during the whole war. The ſubſidy, however, that was to be paid to Pruſſia, great as it was, was not, he looked upon it, all that this country would have to pay. His PRUSSIAN MAJESTY had indeed been well apprized of our Quixotic diſpoſition, and had been the earlieſt in his application. But Auſtria might ſoon be expected to put in her claims. Previous to the commencement of the war, her finances were in the loweſt ſtate, occaſioned both by diſturbances in her own dominions, and a heavy expenſive War with the Turks, while the coffers of his PRUSSIAN MAJESTY were well known to be largely filled. If Auſtria, therefore, comes forwards and ſays, "I have borne the brunt of the War; I have "fought moſt earneſtly; I have freely expend-"ed my Blood and Money; I have done the great-"eſt ſervice, and I am the moſt in want of mo-"ney. You have paid Pruſſia largely, though "ſhe has been of much leſs inportance, I there-"fore deſire to be paid alſo." If Auſtria ſhould come forward in ſuch a manner, can her pretenſions to a ſubſidy be denied? Is ſhe not the chief ſupport of the Confederacy? And if ſhe threatens to withdraw, unleſs pecuniary aid is given her, muſt it not either be granted, or the War compleatly abondoned; Will not the extent of the ſum, and the facility with which it has been given to the KING of PRUSSIA, encourage the EMPEROR to demand a ſubſidy alſo? But what is more ſerious, will not his neceſſities force him to it? Auſtria is ſo reduced, that ſhe is obliged to have recourſe to all the means of raiſing money employed by the Jacobins, and ſo much reprobated in this country. He had called for contributions of civiſm; he had been reduced to commit Sacrilege, by melting the church plate, and now was come to borrow in this country.

The object of the War as declared that night, his Lordſhip conſidered to be, if not compleatly unattaineble, at leaſt highly arduous and difficult, for it amounted to nothing leſs than the conqueſt of France. And what better proſpect had we this year then we had laſt? The proſpect in fact held out far leſs hopes of ſucceſs. At the commencement of the laſt Campaign, the ſtrength of Britain, Holland, Spain, and the greateſt of Germany was untried, and certainly unbroken. A powerful body of royaliſts were making a moſt formidable head in La Vendee. of whoſe ſucceſs great expectations were formed, and France itſelf was then torn by Factions.—Parties were daily accuſing thoſe in power, and bringing them to the ſcaffold, while they themſeleves ſucceeded to their power. But what was the ſituation at the opening of this campaign? The ſtrength of all the Allied Powers was conſiderably waſted, and, as appeared by the meaſure now under conſideration, ſome of the princepals were incapable of longer maintaining the conteſt. The Inſurgents in La Vendee were annihilated; The Ruling Party in Paris appeared to poſſeſſed vigour and authority; and inſtead of any new faction ſupplanting that which was in power, we find the Government ſtrong enough to bring thoſe to the Scaffold who oppoſe them. Such was the wretchedneſs of the proſpect compared with the opening of the laſt compaign; and it would ſeem that the caſe becomes deſperate, in the ſame proportion as the Allies deſert it. We are to go greater lengths, and it was not the leaſt dejecting circumſtance, that we were this day told from one of his MAJESTY'S Miniſters, that 30,000 men were not to be procured for money in any other part of Europe than in Pruſſia. His Lordſhip computed the other German Troops in the pay of Great Britain, beſides thoſe of the KING of PRUSSIA, to be about 40,000, and taking them to be paid at the ſame rate the whole ſum would amount to, about three millions per ann. To pay ſo largely for reſtoring LOUIS XVII. and the Old French Government, was very extrordinaty, when it was an unqueſtionable fact, that all Hiſtorians, Writers, and Stateſmen had always complained that this Country could not preſerve Peace on account of its intrigues. But although we had been in the moſt perfect peace and the greateſt proſperity three years, while the New Government had exiſted, yet now we were told, what had before been aſſerted by a Noble Lord (AUCKLAND) in his Memorial preſented to the States General the 23d of January, 1793, that we were making War to deſtroy certain miſcreants, who for four years had brought miſery on France, and attempted to eſtabliſh a new order of Civil Society. Such was the language now held. The new Government, which had ſuffered us to be in peace and proſperity, was to be deſtroyed; and the Old Government, which had continually involved us in broils and expence, is to be reſtored. The Noble Lord (GRENVILLE) had ſaid that France was not ſpending her ordinary Revenue in carring on the War but was exhauſting her Capital; but was not Great Britain doing the ſame, thought perhaps in a ſmaller degree? Could it be pretended that the enormous expences of the preſent War, and ſuch laviſh gifts as that now in diſcuſſion, could be provided for out of our ordinary Revenues; It was alſo ſaid Frenchmen were dragged againſt their will into the armies. This he thought highly improbable, when he looked at the courage and enthuſiaſm with which they fought. As to the diſtreſs in France occaſioned by the numerous levies, he believed it to be much leſs than it was repreſented, while in this country he knew the diſtreſs produced by the War to be much greater than was commonly admitted. Our Manufactures in particular have been greatly injured. To his knowledge, a Juſtice of the Peace, in a Manufacturing Town, had atteſted 23,000 men ſince the War began, and another Juſtice in another town had atteſted 12,000. Theſe were proofs that our Wealth and Proſperity were dreadfully ſuffering by the preſent conteſt. His Lordſhip concluded by obſerving that it would be much better to make Peace, than ſubſidize the KING of PRUSSIA, and that if it was true, as he believed it was, and as it indeed evidently appeared, that the People of Britain were ſtrongly attached to their Conſtitution and Government, there would be no danger to this country, from the eſtabliſhment of the new Government of France, which inſtead of holding out any thing ſeductive, diſplayed at preſent, and it was ſaid by the friends of the War, always would diſplay, nothing but horror. There would be no danger therefore, that Engliſhmen would be deſirous of imitating a ſyſtem of horrors; and upon that gound, he ſhould oppoſe the preſent Addreſs, as it would bring upon the Country a great expence, for an object which appeared to be both unattainable and undeſerving of ſupport.

LORD HAWKESBURY contended, that we muſt continue the War to obtain ſecurity for our Conſtitution, and that the beſt œconomy was to bring the whole ſtrength of Europe forward in one Campaign, to make one great exertion, in order to procure a ſpeedy and permanent peace. While the preſent Wild French Monſter exiſted, he ſaid there could be no ſecurity for Property, Religion, Laws, or any wholeſome inſtitution in Civil Liberty. His Lordſhip denied that there was any Liberty in France. The Convention, which was ſuppoſed to be conſtituted by the people, was reduced from 750 to about 200; and even thoſe 200 were awed by two Committees, which were under the direction of one perſon. During ſeveral months we had not heard of a ſingle debate in the Convention; and to believe that 200 men would be unanimous in every meaſure propoſed in ſuch an important period, was abſurd; therefore he inferred, that the very freedom of diſcuſſion was denied. Comparing the reſources of England with thoſe of France, he ſaid thoſe of the latter were nearly exhauſted, while our own never flouriſhed ſo much during any war in proof of which he ſtated that in the laſt quarter, the Revenue had exceeded the receipt of the ſame quarter at any former period. His Lordſhip therefore thought the preſent Subſidy both politic, and capable of being paid without much injury to our finances.

LORD AUCKLAND roſe to juſtify the Memorial preſented by him to the States General, and alluded to by Lord LAUDERDALE.

His Lordſhip aſſerted the Bargain with the KING of PRUSSIA to be a very good one, as it only amounted to about 3l. per man per month, which was leſs than men could be procured for in any other part of Europe.

The Duke of PORTLAND gave his full ſupport to the Treaty, which he conſidered as an excellent means of better ſecuring ſucceſs to the preſent juſt and neceſſary War; and although he had not the honour of a ſeat in his MAJESTY'S Councils, yet he begged it might be underſtood that he concurred in granting the preſent ſubſidy, as heartily as if he himſelf had adviſed it.

LORD GRENVILLE in reply ſaid, that if he did not keep his promiſe with their Lordſhips, to comment upon what ſhould be offered in the courſe of the debate, that he ſhould feel himſelf perfectly juſtified, as nothing had been advanced that had not been fully and completely anſwered by the Noble Marquis, with regard to the difference relative to the ſituation of this Country and France. He did not by any means think our reſources were ſmall, or that they would be eaſily exhauſted. But it ſeemed to be the drift of Noble Lords to endeavour to terrify the people with an idea of the dangerous ſituation to which they were involved.—But, even admitting what they ſay to be true, that our ſituation is precarious if not dangerous, what ſhould we do in ſuch a caſe? Why, make one laſt deſperate effort in defence of Civil Order, of our Property our Laws our Religion, and our Conſtitution, that it may be recorded to poſterity, that there was, at leaſt, one nation in the world, who riſqued its exiſtence in the defence of theſe things. He was very happy that the Noble Lord had ſpoken his ſentiments out with regard to the French, and that he had openly reprobated their conduct, and their policy; becauſe he now knew there was but one opinion upon that ſubject in that Houſe; and that their violence, their cruelty, and their infamy, were admitted on all hands. He contended; the object of the War had never been changed; that it now was what he and thoſe who acted with him, had ever avowed it—to obtain permanent ſecurity for ourſelves and our Allies, which, ſo long as the preſent deſpotiſm, of France exiſted, it was impoſſible to procure, and that therefore it was neceſſary that it ſhould de ſubverted. He called that Government a Deſpotiſm, and he was convinced that it ſurpaſſed in cruelty, tyranny and violence, the Deſpotiſm, even of NERO or CALIGULA. The Noble Marquis (LANSDOWNE) had admitted that we had obtained ſome ſucceſs in the Weſt-Indies, but he endeavoured at the ſame time to detract from that ſucceſs, by leſſening the value of our acquiſitions in that part of the world; and he alſo endeavoured to make an inſidious diſtinction between the praiſe due to the Officers who obtained thoſe ſucceſſes, and the merit of the Cabinet, which planned the meaſure. It was by no means his wiſh to pull from the brows of any Officer employed in his MAJESTY'S ſervice, the hard earned laurels which they had earned, but at the ſame time he was ſure the Houſe muſt feel, that if thoſe gallant Officers merited praiſe for the able and ſkilful execution of the buſineſs on which they had been employed: ſome ſmall ſhare, at leaſt, praiſe was due to thoſe who had concerted the plan. It was not his wiſh to ſeparate the cauſe of thoſe Officers and Miniſters, or make any invidious diſtinction:—they deſerved well of their country; they embarked in a ſeaſon of difficulty, on an expedition fraught with danger executed their commands with gallantry; and well-deſerved ſucceſs had crowned their labours:—far, therefore, ſhould it be from him to deny them the ſmalleſt part of that praiſe ſo juſtly their due, or to detract in the leaſt from their merit.

LORD LAUDERDALE, in explanation, ſaid that he ſhould have ſuffered to paſs unnoticed the general obſervations of the Nodle Lord, upon the excellence of the arguments offered by his Noble Friends in the courſe of the debate; one of whom had profeſſed to ſay little on the ſubject. And another Noble Duke (PORTLAND) ſaid that the matter was ſo fully diſcuſſed already, that it was only neceſſary for him merely to give his opinion: the Noble Lord might have quietly enjoyed his triumph, had not he made ſome kind of perſonal alluſion to the opinions of individuals with regard to French ſyſtems and French conduct; that the Noble Lord had more than once done before and he wiſhed to know what the Noble Lord meant by it excebt he wiſhed to give a ſanction by ſuch language to ſimilar aſperſions of thoſe hirelings he had in pay —[*His Lordſhip was here called to Order.*]

Marquis TOWNSHEND though ſuch language highly improper and unparliamentary: he hoped he did not venture to call him or any Noble Lord in that Houſe, a *Hireling*.

LORD LAUDERDALE ſaid, that he hoped no other Noble Lord in that Houſe could have underſtood his words to convey the ſame meaning the Noble Lord put on them. He knew too well the reſpect due to that Aſſembly, and the dignity of their Lordſhips, and parliamentary propriety, to ſay that any of their Lordſhips could be the Hirelings or Slaves of Power—he meant thoſe venal Prints, which wheather the Hirelings of Government or not by their conduct. appeared ſuch.—He was reſolved, though he could not notice them, never to ſuffer any inſinuation of the kind to be advanced in Public, without his notice and reprobation. There was one point, upon which if it were not even in the ſtrict line of explanation, he ſhould trouble their Lordſhips, and call the attention of the People to what was the opinion even of the Noble Lord upon this Treaty. He calls it "*the laſt deſperate effort*:" ſurely if this be our unfortunate and miſerable ſituation, and that we are driven to our laſt puſh, it is not becoming thoſe men in whom the confidence of the people has been placed, and to whom they have entruſted the management of their affairs, to expoſe their weakneſs and poverty.

LORD GRENVILLE ſaid, he was ſorry to trouble their Lordſhips, not for himſelf, but for them; and he ſhould be really ſorry if any other Noble Lord in that Houſe had underſtood his argument in the ſame way with the Noble Earl. He ſincerely adopted their ſtatements, and argued, that even if ſuch deſperate ſtatement had been true, that it would be our duty and our intereſt to make one deſperate effort to preſerve the exiſtence of the country. It was not probable, at a moment in which ſucceſs crowned our arms in the Eaſt and in the Weſt, when daily advices were arriving from that illuſtrious Prince who had the care of our affairs on the Continent of his brilliant ſucceſſes, that he ſhould have made ſo deplorable a ſtatement, as that this was our laſt hope, or our laſt effort.

The Houſe then divided,

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Majority 92—Adjourned.

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